The City of Washington at New York and Anglo-Saxon at Portland, with Five Days Later News.

Lord John Russell's Reply to Secretary Seward.

MORE DESPATCHES TO LORD LYONS.

The Confederate Agents Described as Insurgents.

British Opinion of Mr. Seward's Diplomacy.

Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the American Crisis.

His Opinion of Our Reception of the Prince of Wales.

The Finances of the Union in a British Point of View.

Blockade of the Nashville at Southampton.

English Sailors and Artillerymen Called Out to Keep the Peace.

POSITION OF THE SUMTER AT CADIZ, &c.,

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 16th, via Londonderry on the 17th inst., arrived at Fortland at a quarter to eleven o'clock yesterday morn ing. Her dates are five days later than those already re-

The screw steamer City of Washington, Captain Brooks, which sailed from Liverpool at eleven o'clock A. M. on the 15th, and from Queenstown on the 16th inst. arrived here at four o'clock P. M. yesterday.

United States mails and a full cargo of valuable mer-chandise from Liverpool, Belfast, Antwerp and Havre, We are indebted to the purser of the ship for facilities to ur ship news reporter.

The London Post of the 14th instant says several large

merican vessels being overdue, the premiums at oyd's have advanced from thirty to forty per cent. The ship Simoda, from New York on 15th November, sixty days out, was being insured at thirty-five to forty

Crown Princess of Prussia was shortly expected

n a lengthened visit to her mother, Queen Victoria.

At an influential meeting, in the city of London, it had hip Edinburg arrived hence at Liverpool on

the 15th inst. The steamship Teutonia, from New York, arrived at

outhampton on the 12th inst. The steamship America, from New York, arrived at

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland, also arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst.

THE MASON-SLIDELL CASE.

Reply of the English Cubinet to Secretary Seward's Despatch. (From the London Post, Jan. 15.)

ay we gave a portion of the diplomatic cor respondence which has passed between the government of this country and that of the United States in reference of the Trent. Yesterday's London Gazett contains the official despatches, from which we select the owing, which have not previously been made public nd communication from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons is as follows:-

FORMUN OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1861. My LORD:-Mr. Adams came to me to-day, at the two questions which concerned himself personally.

say was by order of his government or from his own sense of what he ought to do.

Mr. Adams answered that the proceeding was entirely his own, but that he had with him a despatch from Mr. ward which he was authorized to read to me if he should think fit to do so. It appeared, he said, from that deepatch, that the government of Washington had not au-thorized the capture of the two insurgents, Mason and Sliddl, and that the United States government stood quite uncommitted at the time of sending the despatch.

I said that if the despatch did not enter into any con-

troversy with regard to the case of Messrs. Mason and Slidel! I should be gind to hear it read.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to read the despatch. It need by referring with approbation to a speech made by Mr. Adams at the Mansion House, and proceeded to notice with gratification the sentiments which had been expressed by Lord Palmerston in a conversation de

ger.

Mr. Seward then proceeds to declare that the American government value highly the friendship of Great Britain and lament that certain causes of difference have arisen owing, as Mr. Seward imagines, to the want of attention on the part of the British government to the performance of the duties incumbent on a friendly Power during the struggle in which the United States are engaged. Seward gives as instances the case of communication to the Confederate authorities by Mr. Bunch; the admission of the privateer Sumter to purchase coal and provisions at Trinidad, in distinction, as he said, to the conduct of every European State, and the arrival in the Southern States of vessels laden with arms and ammunition from

Mr. Seward then proceeds to the case of the Trent, from which ship the tree transports had been taken. He affirms that no instructions were given to Captain Wilkes which authorized him to act in the manner he had done. Norther had the United States government committed itself with re gard to any decision upon the character of that act. The government might make before coming to any positive desirable, this despatch shall be read to me and also to Lord Palmerston

In answer to Mr. Adams I touched upon most of the points treated of its the despatch. I did not think it pe ary, however, to recur to the case of Mr. Bunch.

With regard to the Confederate privateer, I said that ! could not see that our conduct had been different from that of France and Holland or of Spain. The Sumter babeen refused coal from the government stores at Tripidad, but had been allowed to get coal and provisions from private merchants. The same thing had taken place at Martinique and at Curacoa. I did not find that the rule of twenty-four hours had been observed in practice, but there would be little difficulty in coming to an agreement

ederate States, I had lately read the opinion of the orney General, and believed it was in entire conformily with the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment excline equipment of a vestel was prohibited; the load-essel with arms and ammunition was not prohibited. point of fact, a much greater amount of arms and as no obstacle to the expert or the import, than Mr. Adams admitted this to be the fact, and refrained from preming a more rigorous with the Poreign Enlistment act for this

a how stated to him. A lamb the substance of the two

despatches I had written to Lord Lyons on the subject of

Lyons to talk the matter over with Mr. Seward two days before reading to him the despatch. Mr. Adams asked whether the direction to Lord Lyons to leave Washington in seven days was in the despatch to be read. I said it was not, and that in case Mr. Seward should ask what would be the consequence of a refusal on his part to com-ply with our conditions, Lord Lyons was to decline to inswer that question, in order not to have the appear ance of a threat. I said that I thought the explanation that the government had not authorized the seizure would

stand in the place of an apology. But the essential condition was, that Mr. Mason and Mr. Sildell should be given up to Lord Lyons. Mr. Adams said that if the matter was stated to Mr. Seward in the manner I had explained, he hoped for an amicable termination of the difference; he thought that if the government of the United States insisted on maintainwould be abandoning their dootrine and adopting ours.

Mr. Adams asked me a further question, which he said I might decline to answer; it was whether, if Lord Lyons connequence. I told him nothing was decided on that point; we should wait for the reply from America, and then decide upon our course. I stated to Mr. Adams the substance of M. Thouvenel's despatch to M. Mercier as I had heard it from M. de Fiahault. Mr. Adams said that the French government had always been very consistent in their maintenance of the rights of neutrals. He added that he could not pay our government the same compliment. I said I would dispense with compliments if this matter could

amicably arranged. We parted on very friendly terms. I am, &c.,

LORD LYONS TO EARL BUSSELL (RECEIVED JAN. 9.)

Washington, Dec. 27, 1861.

My Lore—I have the honor to onclose a copy of a note which I have this morning received from Mr. Seward, in month, relative to the removal of Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, packet Trent.

The note contains a very long and very elaborate disscrtation on the questions of international law involved in the case. I have not time, before the departure of the messenger, to weigh the arguments or to estimate precisely the force of the expressions used. But as Mr. Seward admits that reparation is due to Great Britain, and consents to deliver the four prisoners to me, I con sider that the demands of her Majesty's government are so far substantially complied with, that it is my duty, in obedience to your lordship's commands, to report the facts to her Majesty's government for their consideration, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the answer which I to stating that I will forward a copy of it to her Majesty's government, and that I will confer with Mr. Seward perof the prisoners to me. I have, &c.,

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1862. Mr Lond-in my despatch to you of the 30th of No vember, after informing you of the circumstances which had occurred in relation to the capture of the four per-sons taken from on board the Trent, I stated to you that it thus appeared that certain individuals had been forci and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an law. I concluded by directing you, in case the reparation which her Majosty's government expected to receive, should not be offered by Mr. Saward, to propose to that finister to make such redress as alone would satisfy the rentlemen taken from on board the Trent, and their de livery to your lordship, in order that they might again be placed under British protection; and secondly, a suit able apology for the aggression which had been com

I received resterday your destatch of the 27th ultimo enclosing a note to you from Mr. Seward, which is in subtance the answer to my despatch of the 20th Noven

ween us, her Majesty's government have carefully ex ces, complies substantially with the two proposals

soners with a view to their being again placed under British protection—I find that the note concludes by stat ing that the prisoners will be cheerfully liberated, and by calling upon your lordship to indicate a time and place

No condition of any kind is coupled with the liberation of

With regard to the suitable apology which the British government had a right to expect, I find that the government of the United States distinctly and unequivocally declares that no directions had been given to Captain persons named, or any of them, on the Trent or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at

forbears to justify the particular act of which her Majesty's government complained. If the United States government had alleged that although Captain Wilkes had no previous instruction for that purpose, he was right incapturing the persons of the four prisoners, and in re-moving them from the Trent on board his own vessel, to he afterwards carried into a port of the United States. the government which had thus sanctioned the proceed-ing of Capt. Wilkes would have become responsible for he original violence and insult of the act. But Mr. Seward contents himself with stating that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful otive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly inderstood or entirely unknown. The Secretary of State ces on to affirm that for this error the British govern. ment has a right to expect the same reparation which he United States, as an independent State, should except from Great Britain, or from any other friendly nation in

Her Mejesty's government having carefully taken into heir consideration the liberation of the prisoners, the colivery of them into your hands, and the explanations to which I have just referred, have arrived at the concinand the British nation had a right to expect.
It gives her Majesty's government great satisfaction to

se embled to arrive at a conclusion facurable to the main mance of the most friendly relations between the two nations. need not discuss the modifications in my statement of nots which Mr. Seward mays he has derived from the reports of officers of his government.

I cannot conclude, however, without adverting shortly to the discussions which Mr. Seward has raised upon points not prominently brought into question in my desuch of the 20th of November. I there objected, on the part of her Majesty's government, to that which Captain Wilkes had done. Mr. Seward, in his answer, points ou what he conceives Captain Wilkes might have done with

out violating the law of nations.

It is not necessary that I should here discuss in detail the five questions ably argued by the Secretary of State. but it is necessary that I should say that her Majesty's government differ from Mr. Seward in some of the conclusion terstanding between the two nations on several points of international law which may during the present contest or at some future time be brought into question, that hould state to you, for communication to the Secretary of State, wherein those differences consist. I hope to do

manders of the United States cruisers should be in-structed not to repeat acts for which the British govern States government cannot undertake to justify.

You will read and give a copy of this despatch to the

Secretary of State. I am, &c.,

EARL BUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FORMON OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1862.
My Lour-Your conduct in the important matter of the Trent is entirely approved by her Majesty. The discretion and good temper you have shown have conributed greatly to the success of our operations.

In order to give your lordship, by a public document,

a proof that you have acted strictly according to the instructions you have received, I enchese an extract, annexed to this despaten, or a pro-you on the lat or December last. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LEFTER FROM MARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS, DEC. 1, 1801.

The despatches which were agreed to at the Cabinet

yesterday, and which I have signed this morning, impo-upon you a disagreeable task. My wish would be the

binet what course they would propose.

The next time you should bring my despatch, and read

If he asks what will be the consequence of his refus-ing compliance, I think you should say that you wish to leave him and the President quite free to take their own

English Opinion of Mr. Seward's Diplo-

THE ANOMALIES OF THE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the London Post (government organ), Jan. 14.)

There are several circumstances in the diplomatic correspondence on the Trent affair which, when closely examined, render that correspondence altogether uncompiled in the history of political writing or the conduct of international relations. To those well meaning, perhaps, but not

in the factory of positions who we iransalinite sympathes lead them to regard with favor the course pursued by the federal government, and who see in the language of its Foreign Minister the proofs of a wish to conclisate the good will of England and to respect the public law of Europe, we would simply recommend an attentive consideration of the following facts.

The despatch of Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, of the 30th November, which, by a gross miscomoption of its nature, has been termed a disanowal of Captain Wilkes, its singularly enough dated on the view pame day on which Earl Russell's domand to the federal government was penned here. The outrage was committed on the 8th of the same month. The news brought by the Persis, which loft Nov Tork on the 20th of that mgoth, ten days before Mr. Seward's despatch was written, speaks, amongst other things, of the general approval given to the act in Washington, adding even that the interest in the question had become there already exhausted, and they despatch was a supplied attention was engaged with other matters. Air, Soward'as deen therefore in no great hurry to deliver any the supplied attention was engaged with other matters. Air, showled had been therefore in the supplier of the other with was to late the head of the research of the property of the supplier of the could learn nothing more than be knew on the 30th of November of the circumstances under which Capt. Wilkes had perspectated the outrage. The act of Capt. Wilkes was either legal or illegal, and the principles and precedents by which its legal or illegal character must be determined were as well known to the government lawyers in America then as they could possibly be afterwards. The ground which the British government implied those the collegal or illegal, and the principles and precedents by which its legal or illegal character must be determined were as well known to the government be determined were as well known to

leave open.

The Alleged Conceulament of Mr. Seward's Despatch to Mr. Adams.

(From the Longer lost (government organ), Jan. 12.)

The public have now before them the whole correspondence connected with the outrage on the Trent. The first document is an "extract" from a "confidential note" addressed to Mr. Adams by Mr. Soward. With regard to this, we are asked by the Daily News and Morning Star how it was that we dened the communication to the British government of an American despatch disavowing the act of Captain Wilkes? To this we reply that the paper in question was not an efficial despeit, it that it was not communicated to the British government as such, and that it had no real bearing upon the act of Captain Wilkes. This "confidential note" was only to be read to certain statesamen, and we sak any candid person who now reads it if it could make any impression on their minds, save that it was written to put them off their guard.

Now, how did the American government conduct it was written to put them off their guard.

Now, how did the American government conduct it self? Where was the best disposition and the frondly temper in Mr. Seward's course? No apology—no explanation was ofered. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that, even up to the 25th December, Lord Lyons and other foreign Ministers in Washington expected that his denarture on the 25th was most proposine.

reason to be even that, we appete the recent peculiar control of the lay, however, the American government "caved in," as they would themselves say; lut in what manner and temper the English public will gather from Mr. Soward's despatch with perfect astorishment. The world's verdict has been given in our favor. The low affects of Fugicard, of France, of Austria, and if Francia, have all decided the care in our news. To quote only one authority—M. Thouvenel says "it will not be pretented that they (MM. Shidell and Mason) could be considered as contraband of war?" or, if they were to be regarded as "rebes," the question "could not be selved in favor of the communitate of the San Jasinto." Nothing can be more distinct that this, nor than the host of other opinions given. If the American law officers had been consulted they would not have failed to give the same reply. But Mr. Soward comes to very different conclusions, and he forces on us the racognition of the fact that, had we not scade our have failed to give the same reply. But Mr. Soward comes to very different conclusions, and he forces on us the recognition of the fact that, had no not seed our demand, as we did in resists, at the accords gent—had we not shown our readment for the war with which he threatened us, we should not have obtained the necessary

we not shown our readiners for the war with which he threatened us, we should not have obtained the precessary satisfaction. Mr. Seward notunity adopts the views which were published in the opinion of Mr. Edwin Jenes, viz.—That as the Trent had des atches on board, and as the captain of the Trent knew what manner of persons he was conveying in his ship, that that was a violation of neutrality, and that the 'e ent was a lawrid prine.

Nothing has ever so thoroughly opened the cycs of all Europe to the rest character of the American government as this disgrapeful case of the Trent. It is now quite clear that the law of the stronger is the only law that really rules on the other side of the Atlantic. Caba and many other instances had target us that one inclined clothe was held sacred as against the wors held sacred as against the worse held sacred as the first open people would be a superface of the facts of no figs is safe exert under the processing the civilized nation should in this country freget what is due to isself if not to others. Any European people would have a civilized a state of should have been ofered at once, and not delayed to the last moment, when an armada was on its passage; and, if then given, any Minister who could have written such a despetich as that of Mr. Seward could have written such a despetich as that of Mr. Seward could have written such a despetich as that of Mr. Seward could have written such a despetich as that of Mr. Seward could have written such a despetich as that of Mr. Seward could have written such a despetich as that of Mr. Seward could have written su

The Finances of the Union.

ENGLISH OTIMON OF ME. CHASE'S IREASURY FLANS.

(From the London Post (government organ), Jan. 15.]

The money tary intelligence from America is of the most important kind. The leading banks throughout the country have, we are told, suspended specie payments; as a matter of course, the rest will specify follow their example. The United States Treasury has also suspended specie payments. We further learn that, although the interest on the public debt due on the lat January, will be paid in specie, the demand notes are no longer redeemed, and this we have long since afficiented. Mr. Chase, it will be received, in his recent report, calculated that the coin in the federal States amounted to about sixty millions atecling, and flattered himself that this sum might be made available without the payment of interest. One mode of effecting this would have been the creation, by government, of a paper currency. To this plan there were, however, serious objections. The banks at present supply the payment of the State, and the gevernment could only isaue notes at the expense of the banks whose profits would be correspondingly diminished. It is to the banks, however, that Mr. Chase has looked to afford the immense loans on which the war with the South is to be carried on, the general public having evinced no eagerness to become national creditors, and foreign capitalists. having positively reforced to advance the desired sums. The impolicy of raining the banks consequently prevented the stabilishment of a national paper currency. Another means, however, remained open to Mr. Chase, of making available the floating capital in the federal States. This consisted in allowing the private issue of notes to continue, but, at the same time, to compel the same time, its tendency would equally be to sweep out of circulation the current coin. This has now actually happened. Pay ments in specie have essued at the principal banks and at the Tensury of the State. In other cooks, the same time, its tendency would

be undertaken, great offence, great irritability, great susceptibility is the result, and a state of things arises, in spite of the inclinations of men themselves, in which there is a predisposition to quarrel and to contention. I believe that is a true and fair description, on the whole, of the state of things between England and America at the time when that which is now so well known as the came of the Trent affair occurred, and produced so profound a sensation in this country. When that case occurred I need not say it was the duty of the government to use their very best exertions, above all and before all, to examine the facts and the law of the case, because if we had been mistaken in our view of the facts and the law, i hold that whatever our inclinations might be to maintain the honor of our country, our first duty is not to distort facts, but to pay strict obedience to laws, and especially to those laws prevailing between nation and nate, the creation of which is one of the grandest results of modern civilization, and the maintenance of which is a vital necessity for every people in the world. Cheers.) But having used the best exertions in our jower to inform ourselves, we made the demand, we

The Reception of the Robel Agents.

that such was not the case.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the War.

MR. GLADSTONE ON SECESSION AND THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

[From the London Post, Jan. 14.]

Mr. Gladstone laid the foundation stone of a new church for the Episcopal congregation of St. James' Loith, on Saturday. The ceromony over, he met a crowded audience in the Assembly Rooms, where he was presented with a municipal address. Mr. Gladstone, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, and waying of hats and handkerchiefs by the large audience, proceeded to address the meeting.

In the course of his speech he said:—Permit me to say that, with one exception, to which I may advert, it is also the happy lot of Great Britain to stand—so far as I am at least able or may presume to judge—in the the happiest position, in the best relations of amity and good will with the other great countries of the world. (Applause.) Of course when I speak of one special case—which I do not speak of as an exception, because I am justified in saying that we still have relations of strengthening good will with our neighbors across the Atlantic—(cheers)—yet of course I refer to the recent auxieties with regard to the relations of this country with America. I heartily wish it were in our power to exhibit to the community of the United The Blockade of the Washville.

WHAT THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT THINSS OF IT—
BOTH BELLIGERENTS TO BE TREATED ALIEE.

(From the London Peat (government organ), Jan. 13.]
We have escaped from the position of bedigerouts towards America to become the neutral spectators of American hostilities carried on at our very doors. For a considerable period our attention has been excited alternately by the arrival of federal and Confederate was steamers. These hostile vessols invariably seek a sort of maritime Alsatia in Southampton water. There they in turn refit, and their crews take their repose in short intervals between the excitement of semi-piratical enterprises, still unhappily not indefensible by the law of nations. They serve to remind us a mewhat of the Danish sea kings of ancient days, with the important distinction indeed, so far as we are concerned, that our coasts are, not their prize, but their common refuge.

The Nashville insprudently remains here too long; the intelligence that she is refitting from stem to stern first to America, and, quick as lightning, out comes the Tuscarors anches the Nashville land James Adger. The Tuscarors catches the Nashville landpung. If the Southern Captain had exercised ordinary foresight he would have been under weigh within the time at which it would have been under weigh within the time at which it would have been under ship after the news of his arrival at Southampton had reached Washington. The Nashville carriers, we believe, but two gons, and the Tuscarora nine. The Yankee Captain accordingly anchors in Southampton water, just two miles below the graving dock, in which he finds his justified in saying that we still have relations of good will, with our neighbors across the Atlantic—(cheors)—yet of course I refer to the recent anxieties with regard to the relations of this country with America. I heartily wish it were in our power to exhibit to the community of the United States the precise and exact state of feeling that has subsisted in this country ever since the beginning of that tremendous conculsion which now agitates that continued and threatens its peace and preoperity. (Applause.) I do not believe that at the time when that convulsion countenced, there was one man in every the sand in this country who had any sentiment whatever towards the United States of America except the sentiment of affectionate and sympathizing good will—(applause)—or who felt anything but a desire that they might go on and prosper, and finish the work, whatever to may have been, that Providence had appointed them to do. (Applause.) Sir, I have not the least scruple in saying for myself; that my opinion is not only that England had nothing to fear from the growth of the United States of America, but that, as far as we had a wifeth interest all in the matter, our interest was that the American Union should continue maditarbed. (Applause.) Our forefathers had known the pangs of national dismemberment. This gallant country, after a long struggle, had submitted to what they then regarded as a great calamity, but what we have since discovered to be, under the circumstances of the case, no calamity at all, but rather the accomplishment of a normal process of nature hereful. (Applause.) Yet, though universal good will was the sentiment which prevailed towards America in this country, we could not help forming an opinion upon that terrible and frightful convulsion when it occurred; and there is no doubt think of the fact that the thinking men of this country did come to the conclusion that in that were which had communed the party which was apparently the stronger had committed from the mention of this opinion came

ington. The Nashville carries, we believe, but two guns, and the Tuscarora nine. The Yankee Capitain accordingly anchors in Southampton water, just two miles below the graving dock, in which he finds his enemy; and, being obliged to respect our hospitable neutrality, is content to blockade her. His end would be, at all events, in part attained, if he could proven her from doing more mischief. Thus the Nashville remains in dock, and the Tuscarora keeps a vigilant watch upon her from her moorings in the river. For the Nashville to meet the Tuscarora clone in an open sea would be to encounter the certwinty of going to the bottom.

In this state of things the Nashville had three courses before her. She might endeavor to escape the Tuscarora in the dead of night, or she might wait until the expected Sounter hove in sight, and then boldly steam out, in defiance of the Tuscarora; or, thirdly, she must lay her account with being blockaded during the remainder of the winter. The Tuscarora guessed, and not erroneously as it seems, that the former was the course on which the Nashville had resolved. During the hast few nights two officers and three men belonging to the former vessel have been found by the superintendent appears, on the first occasion, and not without some show of reason, to have teken them at the outset for political incendiaries, and to have mediated giving them into custody for intended arson. But, although their ready explanation was doubtless the true one—that they were there simply to ascortain whether the Nashville were proparing to leave the dock, and that their explosives were to be used merely as signats to the Tuscarora—the superintendent did but his duty in ejecting them, on the ground that the dock was private their explosives were to be used merely as signats to the Tuscarora—the superintendent did but his duty in ejecting them, on the ground that the dock was private their explosives were to be used merely as signats to the Tuscarora—the superintendent did but his duty in ejecting them, on th

ed in England with courtesy and honor, as mon of the highest distinction themselves, and as the representa-tives of a gallant, chivalrous and friendly nation.

England on Neutral Rights.

It is reported that England has no objection to examine the question of guarantee for the rights of neutrals by

diplomatic correspondence, but would be opposed to a congress on the question.

The "Stone" Blockade of Charleston.

[From the Paris Moniteer, Jan. 12.]

A feeling of profound regret and indignation has been aroused in England as well as in France by the vindicates act of destroying the port of Charleston.

Not many days ago the Sumter put into Cadiz with the crows of three tederal mercanti's vessels which she had sunk. It is stated, per haps without sufficient authority, that she has now again left Cadiz, and may daily be expected at Southampton. She is said to carry twoive gues and a complement of one hundred and forty men lossibly on her first appearance in the offing the Nashville will steam out of dock; and the Tractrora, should she pursue, will then be caught between two lires. On the whole, the position of the latter is perhaps not at all better than that of the Nashville; for if, on the other isand, the Sumter should be moored in the river, the Tuscarora will be blockaded in turn; unless indeed, size is equal to both antagenists together in open sea. The difficulty in which each vessel is placed as that neither, as a fegitive, can rely on so outstripping its opponent as to get beyond the reach of its camen shot within the marine league from the shore which is the boundary to our dominion, and consequently to their inaction. If, however, the Sunter also is really bound for Southampton water, and ooth the Southern vessels, followed closely by their antagouist, will steam out to sea under minal protection, there is every probability that some of us will witness a naval action of the coast of the isle of Wight, and from the chilts of Brading. It is not to be imagined that both the Nashville and the Tuscarora wish to remain in port throughout the winter if they can help it.

in in.m on the country. You all knows allo the success
of that suplestions of the American have mand. (Applaines.) Now, what I cannot by
the subjection of the control of the country of the success
of that suplestions. (Applaines.) Now, what I cannot by
some that the Americans have mand. (Applaines.) Period for the country of the count

The Tuscarora Takes a Trip.

[Southampton (san. 13) correspondence of London Times.]

Public ourlosity received a fresh impetes this morning, when it became known that at daybreak the federal sloop Tuscarora had left her resortings at the mouth of the Itchem, where the has twenty slace her arrival feero hast Wednosday, and was take to be seen. It subsequently transpired that, for some receive not disclosed, she had despeed down the river and the second to the Southampton was of the Southampton when the southampton was continued to the southampton when the southampton was continued to the

A general expectation had been current to England that Mason and Sixell would arrive at hivespect in the steamer America, and there was some disappointment Pending their arrival the political antecedents of thesa gentlemen continued to be treety canvassed, with a view,

erally, to prevent anything like a demonstration in

is understood that this was only for the purpose of steam to the donkey engine, to try her machinery, has been overhauled during her sejourn in dock vessel still remains at her berth.

Her Majesty's frigate Dauntless is fully equip see, and keeps steam up, ready to start at a menotice should circumstances call for it. Some 200 have joined her from Portsmouth, and she is now a by a total, including officers and crew, of about number. Her commander, Captain Wilcox, who have the Tuscarora yesterday to return Captain Cofficial visit. ards were posted all over Liverpool calling on the people to take no notice of these representatives of the Southern standarders. One placard says if notice is to be taken of them, let it be such as to mark British sentiment in re-The London Herald comes to the rescue of Slidell and son, and denounces the journals which have calum-

sition and the most unblemished character, and as to

The Tuscarora, after a day's absence from Southampton, during which she steamed through the Needles, has again returned to Southampton.

Notwithstanding the rumored sale of the Nashville, she continued to fly the Confederate flag. No sale has been registered at the Admiralty.

registered at the Admiralty.

British Scamen Guarding Southampton Docks—The Artillery in Hurst Castle Reinforced.

Southampton (Jan. 14) Correspondence of London Times.]

There is very little to be reported to-day on the subject of the Nashville and Tuscarora. In the after part of Monday the Tuscarora, which had dropped down the river before daylight in the morning, came back to her moorings at the mouth of the Itchen, where she remains. No movement has taken place since with either her or the Nashville.

Her Majesty's despatch boat Argus, Captain Wincroft, came up from Portsmouth yesterday evening and aschored off the entrance to the docks, where she still lies. A guard was sont subore from her, with orders to keep watch at the dock gates till midnight, when they were relieved by men from the Dauntless frigate. Relays have been kept on duty during the day at the entrance gates and in different parts of the docks.

It is stated that two hundred and fifty marine artillerymen are on duty at Hurst Gastle. Every precaution has been taken to prevent any infraction of the law by either of the boiligerents.

A Madrid telegraphic despatch of the 12th instant says that the American Consul had protested against the admission of the Sumter into the Arsenal at Cadis to repair

that the Sparish government had given orders that the Sumtor should be watched in order to prevent her taking in arms and ammunition.

[From the Monitour de la Flotte of Paris, Jan. 12.]
We remark that since the Sumtor has been spoken of in Europe the majority of newspapers, and even those most favorable to the Confaderate States, designate this ship under the name of privateer. That, in our opinion, is not correct, and may give rise to false interpretations as to the conduct to be held with respect to that ship. From the moment that the Southern States are admitted as belligerents, it is evident that their right to create a may cannot be contested, and consequently their right to arm trading vessels. This is precisely the case of the Sumter. She is not, in fact, a trading vessel belonging to private individuals which has received letters of marque as a privateer. She is a ship belonging to private individuals which has received letters of marque as a privateer. She is a ship belonging to the Confederate government, and is commanded by an officer holding a regular commission from President Jefferson Davis. The Sumter consequently forms part of the natual forces of the Southern States, and in that capacity she ought, in our opinion, to enjoy the same rights and privileges as a ship-of-ver in the ports of at least such nations as have acknowledged the Confederate States as belligerents. We may state, moreover, that the newspapers now appreciate that the Sumter is not a privateer, but a ship-of-war of the Confederate States regularly commissioned from Mitchell's (London) Stoam Shipping Jo urnal, The admission of the Sumter into Cadiz is, so far as it goes, a direct acknowledgement by Spain of the South as a belligerent State It may be more than this. There is considerable doubt whether the Sumter should be regarded as a privateer. Her commander holds a commission from the Confederate of the Sumter has been admitted into receive the fact, the Sumter has been admitted in the hospitality extended to the Souther of th

while at Havana, the interest displayed by the people and the authorities of Fort Royal, in Martinique, is the recent escape of the Sunter from under the guns of the frequest, and the subsequent admission of the Sunt er into Cadiz, show very clearly that England is not the only country in which the Confederates have a recognized belligerent status, or where there is a determination not to permit any interference with the admitted rights of neutrals. If the federal government is wise, they will profit by the lesson which the event we have referred to teaches. The Cabinet of Washington is not more jealous of the maritime rights of which they are professed guardins than are those covernments whose lawful exercise of those rights it has been sought to represent as so many deliberate insults to the Northern States. If the iederal Consul at Cadiz thinks it necessary to leave that port because a Confederate cruiser has been admitted, and that he does so with the sanction of his government, we foresse that before long there will not be a federal consul in any of the ports of Europe. The experience of the next few months will, we have little doubt, materially change the estivate which the federal government non place on the acts of those who, like the Spanish authorities, merely exercise a discretion cohecuted to all independent governments by the rules of international law.

The French journals generally compliment the Cabinet at Washington for their action in regard to the Treat

It was represented that the Emperor was make actions in his various establishm

The Paris Bourse was steady, and the Rentes word Lotters from Paris revive the report that a loan is cer-

of diplomatic relations between Prussia and Denmark.

had consented to the re-establishment of the Papal Nuncio at St. Petersburg, said he hoped this fresh concession on the part of the Emperor would be the signal for others in favor of the unfortunate Polish nation. The Pope further announced that he had requested of the Czar the libera-tion of the priests confined in the citadel of Warsaw and

In the Italian Parliament the recent disturbances at Cas tellamere have been debated, and censure was cast on the government because some of the rioters were shot without trial. Parliament, however, deferred to express

on the occasion of the inauguration of a local society, in the course of which he said :- 'Italy needs to be sure that on the day of the struggle she will find a soldie; in every citizen. Mons. Chigi, Papal Nuncie to France, had left Rome for

pence is 3,509,747 Roman crowns, besides objects of great Prossia. The Prussian Chambers were opened on the 14th inst

by the King in person. The speech deplores the death of Frince Albert; says the budget will show an increase of revenue, which will serve to diminish the additional credit required for military reform; rejoices at the happy issue of the Angle-American difficulty: says his interview with the Emperor Napoleon had placed the friendly relations between the two countries upon a more intimate footing; that he had entered into confidential, regotiation (conjointly with Austria) with the Danish government in reference to the duchies, and explained the government programme in a military, naval and con

Count Rechberg unexpectedly arrived in Vicona from Venice on the 14th metant, and had a conference with the Archduke Rayner-after which a Ministerial Council. The representatives of the great Powers subsequently

held conferences with the Minister of the Interior

Both houses of the Federal Assembly were opened on the 13th. The speeches of the two Presidents chiefly related to the political situation of Switzerland. The Pre-sident of the Connell of the Santes regretted the recent conflicts with France, but hared that the rights of Switseriand would be preserved; especially in the question of the Valley of the Duppes.

Poland.

An official proclam alien had been issued at Warsaw, stating that M. BirAsbrreaki, for having Biogally conven-ed the Chapter of the Dicesse, and for having arbitrarily to death by court martial; but that the Emperor, taking into conside antion M. Hinlobraski's blameless conduct in the Polish, insurrection of 1851, and the request for merev which has been presented to him, has commuted the for ress, the prisoner retaining his ecclesiastical dig

As imperial decree suppresses the Department of the mon of the Empire for Point Affairs, the appointment